

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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## TERMS:

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## AGENTS

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Giles W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.  
R. W. Allen, Concord, N. C.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### TWILIGHT.

There is an evening twilight of the heart,  
When its wild passions are all laid to rest,  
And the eye sees life's fairy scenes depart,  
As fades the day-dream in the west.  
The wail of a soulful being of grief  
We gaze upon them as they pass away,  
And fondly would we bid them linger yet,  
But hope is round us with its angel lay,  
Bidding us cease to gaze upon the past,  
For our own sorrows still, though long and early pass.

In youth the cheek was crimsoned with her glow;  
Her smile was loveliest then; her hair was long  
We knew her as a sweet, and the note of woe  
Was all unheeded for many a year;  
Her little world of bliss was nearly torn;  
We knew not, e'er it was, it was torn;  
Flashed with the cold breeze and the dew of tears,  
Who'd thought her heart was round the pure sky,  
And caught the passing clouds that dimmed its blue.  
Like our own sorrows then, so fleeting and so few,  
And childhood felt her away too—on the eye,  
Half realized, her early years first bright,  
Her promised heaven of happiness seemed nigh,  
In days of joy, the vision of delight;  
And though at times might hear the thunder storm,  
And the red lightning flash, still the air  
Was hushed with her breath, and her loved form,  
The rainbow of her heart, was hovering there,  
To in life's possible she in nearest space,  
Her worth the common flower's her role of sun-  
ner green.

Yet though less dwelling in her twilight hours,  
There's more of heaven's pure light about her now,  
That angelic smile of tranquil benediction,  
Which the heart worships, glowing on her brow,  
That smile shall brighten the dim evening star,  
That smile shall brighten the dim evening star,  
Till the faint light of life is fled,  
And lo! the last deep breathing of the soul,  
The sweetest hour of our parting breath,  
A moment in the midnight cloud of death.

Mathews is now on pain to die,  
On such an eve, when such a sky  
O'er our heads is so sweet;  
To gaze his fill on such a deep,  
And, like an infant, sleep to sleep.  
On earth, my mother's hand.

There's peace and welcome in you one  
Of olden, blue tranquility—  
These clouds are living things;  
I trace their voice of living gold—  
I see them solemnly unfold.  
Their soft and sweet wings.

There's peace in the angels, that convey  
Us, weary pilgrims of a day,  
Lifted to heaven's nothingness;  
Where neither care nor sorrow, nor pain,  
To vex the genuine of repose,  
On Death's majestic throne. W. G. C.

## A TALE OF THE PASSIONS.

Antonio Jomelli was the best artisan of his profession in Naples. He was a worker in bronze, a department of the arts for which the Italians have been celebrated. Antonio's skill had gained him reputation and abundant employment, and from his workshop had issued the greater number of the candelabras and other metallic ornaments to be found in the palaces of Naples. The bronze worker had grown rich by his occupation, but the usual concomitant of riches, pride, he had eschewed. He still shored away at his trade, with his own hands, confining his personal attention chiefly to the finer and more difficult articles which he was required to fabricate, while men in his employ manufactured the large and separate workshop, the common articles of the trade.

One evening, as Antonio sat alone in his apartment where he pursued his labor, he was informed that a lady wished to speak with him. He desired her to be admitted immediately. The visitor was a female of tall and stately form and carriage, with dark thick veil thrown over her head and face, so as to prevent the bronze worker from observing the features beneath. The lady, for such her dress betokened her to be, did not speak until the servant who had admitted her had left the room for some moments. Turning then her glance from the door to Jomelli, and seating herself in the chair which he had placed for her, she said, in a voice which her hearer thought

the most sweet and mellifluous that had ever fallen upon his ear, but which seemed strangely agitated, considering the commonplace matter which it uttered, "You work in bronze—you can make bronze ornaments of all kinds? Is it so? If it is, indeed," replied the artisan, "and I shall be proud to execute any thing of that nature for you." "Yes, yes," said the lady, "I wish a piece of work done. I have a statue of great value—the statue of a conqueror and king—done by the hand of a first-rate sculptor. It is perfect in every respect but one: it wants a chaplet of flowers to adorn its temples; and this is what I wish you to make for it." "Is the statue of bronze, madam?" was the artist's question. "No," replied the lady, "it is white, of pure marble, and you must paint the chaplet of that color when you have made it." "What form, then, lady, do you choose it to be of?" said the artist; "what shape or pattern shall the ornaments have? But, perhaps, I had better see the statue, and measure the dimensions of the head?" "No, no," exclaimed the visitor hurriedly, "it will not be necessary. I have looked upon it so often that I can tell you perfectly well how large it is. Your own head is very near it; yes, you cannot go wrong, if you fit the chaplet to your own head."

"And the fashion of the ornaments, madam?" "Let it be heavy, very heavy," replied the lady, sinking her voice to a concentrated whisper; "let it be very weighty, that it may not fall off easily; and make it jagged, and full of spikes inside, that it may adhere to the brows of the statue." "Still, lady, the head should be wrought in some ornamental fashion," said Antonio. "Do that as you please," was the lady's reply; "but remember, it is to be heavy and full of spikes, and forget not that it is to be painted white, so as to resemble flowers." And now, when will it be finished?" "Oh, in a few days, madam," said the artist. "A few days!" cried the lady vehemently, rising from her chair at the same time; "it must be ready to-morrow evening, or I must have it to-morrow!" "I cannot do justice to the chaplet lady," said the bronze worker, astonished at her violence of tone; "the ornamental part—" "I care not for any ornaments," was the hasty reply; "make it as I have directed; and to-morrow I must have it, because I am to have a party, and wish the statue to be then ornamented." "Well, madam," said the artist, resignedly, "I shall do my endeavor. And whether shall I have the honor of sending it?" "I shall call for it myself at this hour to-morrow, and shall pay you what you will for it." Remember what I have said, heavy and set with spikes." With these words the lady departed, leaving on Jomelli's mind the impression that, fanciful as many of his former employers had been, this new one was the most flighty of all.

On the evening following that on which this singular order was given to the artist Jomelli, all the grandees and fashionable of Naples, and not a small part of the populace, were on the move towards the splendid theatre of San Carlos. A piece of great interest was to be performed, and the prima donna, who was young and beautiful, was the exquisite vocalist Signora Marina. The lady had but lately been appointed to take the part of chief singer, and had therefore superseded one who had formerly been her acknowledged superior—Madame Gambrieli. Considering the comparative humiliation which Madame Gambrieli had endured in the eyes of the Neapolitans, it was not to be supposed that she would on the present occasion make her appearance in the house. But few knew the real character of their former favorite. To the astonishment, and we should add, the delight of the audience, Gambrieli attended, as if for the purpose of acknowledging the merits and gracing the triumph of the inimitable Marina. She appeared in one of the most conspicuous parts of the theatre—the front corner of the upper box overhanging the stage.

Before the opera commenced, the audience called out the name of their former favorite, Gambrieli, and cheered her for her seeming freedom from jealousy, in being present on such an occasion. The object of their attention, however, appeared to be abashed by the plaudits she raised, and moved not a muscle in reply, but half covered by her veil, sat with her eyes fixed on the stage. The piece at length commenced, the young prima donna appeared and the cheers were long and loud. Marina had not been over-praised, either as regards her person or performances. Every step which she took across the stage elicited admiration, for her movements were like those of a sylph; every note which she uttered drew forth applause, for her voice was sweet and strong as Philomela's. In every song of the piece she was successful, but attention and expectation were chiefly riveted upon one song, once Gambrieli's masterpiece. Marina at length reached this part of the opera; she was then alone upon the stage. She sang the second, and crowns of flowers were scattered upon the

stage, while even Gambrieli was seen by the audience to applaud. She sang the third and last, and, in doing so, chanced to stand immediately below Gambrieli's box. To the delight of the spectators, Gambrieli rose at that moment with a large crown of flowers, and waving it in the air, threw it down on the young Marina's head. The crown bounded from the singer's brow and rolled along the stage, while Marina herself fell prostrate on the boards. She gave one scream, and neither spoke nor moved again. The flower-crowned crown or chaplet was the heavy bronze one made by Jomelli, and one of the spikes had entered the victim's brain!

It would be impossible to describe the confusion, the horror, the execrations that ensued. Gambrieli having gratified her malignant revenge, seemed contented that she should pay for it with her life. She had slain her rival, the unfortunate Marina, and was satisfied. Oswald must those passions have been which could prompt the execution of so uncalculated a deed. Looking down at her with calm and reckless indifference, she did not make the slightest attempt to escape, and was forthwith seized and speedily brought to justice. Antonio Jomelli was confronted with her for form's sake, and avowed having made for her the fatal wreath. It has only to be added, that she did not die on the scaffold, but put an end to her existence by poison, in the prison where she was confined.

## FUN ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICTURES.

Playing a Strong Game with a Poker Player.—Not long since a Gambler had a game played upon him by the deck hands and firemen on board one of our Western steamers—a game even stronger than that played by our Second Municipality on this class of the community in New Orleans.

It seems that he had made out to strike up a small game of poker with some of the deck hands, and that by dint of cheating, juggling up the cards, and other tricks known only to those up to, and who make a living by, "handling the papers," he had transformed nearly all the surplus revenue from their pockets into his own. He "col and shuffle" to all appearance fair for some time, but was finally caught at some trick, which at once led the honest steamboatmen into the secret of "how the thing was done," and proved that they lost their money by any other than the "clean thing."

The game, as a matter of course, was "blocked" at once, and a demonstration immediately made that the gambler should fork over his ill-gotten gains. This he flatly refused to do; and that he had won the money fair, and that he was very clear of parting with what he had come honestly by. They still persisted, and he still refused. The boatman length stopped to wood, when the men, finding it useless to attempt regaining their money by fair means, resorted to a plan which the gambler undoubtedly thought fool. Having gained the consent of the engineer to use the engine for a short time, they forthwith set a plan in execution—a plan rather bordering on that code of law generally known as coming under the special jurisdiction of Judge Lynch.

They in the first place made one end of a rope fast round the neck of the wondering gambler, while the other was tied to the end of the piston-rod, allowing him only two or three feet slack. They told him that unless he shelled out their money in instant, they would work the engine, and at the same time that they were not responsible for any injuries he might sustain. Loth to give up his gains, the fellow cast one look at the system of extortion, coolly calculated his chances and then told them "they might work away and be d—d."

No sooner said than done; and the gambler was immediately seen first chasing the piston rod upon all fours, and then backing out of its way. His eye all the time was as firmly set upon the rod as ever that of Herk Cline or Gabriel Ravel was upon the tight-rope. After working him forward and backward several times, one of his tormentors asked him:

"Don't you think it best to hand over?" "Don't bother me," retorted the gambler. "You'll get sick of that fun," said another of the boatmen, as he was following the piston-rod up in the attitude of a bear.

"Not as you know on," rejoined the gambler, as he backed out of its way.

In this way they ran upon the poor fellow for some time, he still manifesting an unwillingness to give up his spoils. By this time all the cabin passengers had heard of the fun going on below, and went down to witness it. After a few moments' respite, the engine was again set in motion, and the gambler along with it. The laugh from the bystanders was boisterous and hearty in the extreme, as the poor fellow, intent upon nothing but his own safety, followed the piston-rod up to prevent his neck being jerked off, and then backed out of its way to avoid being fairly run over and crushed. We can liken his look and actions to nothing save an old bear being dragged by a chain to some point against his will, and backing out the moment a foot of slack was

given him; or else to a savage and hungry bull dog, with a rope round his neck, fiercely endeavoring to get at some prey, and then being dragged back the moment his mouth was opened to secure it.

"Fire and fall back," was heard from an individual in the crowd.

"Rout hog, or die," came from another.

"Twig him—only look!" says one.

"Here he goes, there he goes," said a second.

"Ha, ha, he, he, hi, hi, ho, ho," laughs another.

"Aint he in a pretty fix?" cried still a third.

"Serves him right," says a fourth.

"Good enough for him," said a fifth, the piston-rod all the while keeping him in full exercise, with his participation rolling down his back in streams.

"Aint you most ready to hand over now?" said one of the plucked deck hands.

"Don't bother me, I say," retorted the gambler, "if you do, I'll lose my lick."

"Won't you give up the money?" said another of those he had floored.

"If I do, I do; but if I do, I'm d—d," continued the companion of the rod.

"I've got the hang of this game—understand the principles of this machinery now, and you may work me from one end of the Mississippi to the other, before I'll give up the first red cent—that you may."

The gambler was worked in this way until the boat was ready to start, without flinching or showing any disposition to give up. Considering that they had got the worth of their money out of him in the shape of fun, and that he had worked hard and afforded sufficient amusement to more than compensate for their odd bits and picaunces, the engine was stopped and the man let loose.

After pulling, blowing, and wiping the perspiration from his face, the gambler looked at his tormentors with a satisfied air, and exclaimed, "You can't come over this child with any of your common games. I've stood three pluck one too often to be bluffed off, even if there was forty against me. Any time you want to get up another game, and there's any thing to be made by it, I'm your man."

The boat was soon under way, and all hands adjourned to their respective callings.

Commodore Preble.—The following anecdote illustrating some points in the character of the gallant Commodore Preble, is from Cooper's Naval History of the United States, a valuable work recently published:

Commodore Preble was a man of high temper and a rigid disciplinarian. At first he was disliked in his own ship—the younger officers in particular, feeling the effects of his discipline, without having yet learned to respect the high professional qualities for which he afterwards became so distinguished. One night when the Constitution was in the Straights of Gibraltar, she suddenly found herself along side of a large ship. Some hailing passed without either party's giving any answer. Commodore Preble, who had taken the trumpet himself, now told the name and country of his ship, and his own rank. He then demanded the name of the stranger, adding that he would fire a shot unless answered.

"If you fire a shot, I'll return a broadside," was the reply. Preble sprang into his misen rigging, applied the trumpet and said, "this is the United States ship Constitution, a 44, Commodore Preble; I am about to hail you for the last time; if not answered, I shall fire into you. What ship is that?" "This is his Britannic Majesty's ship Donagel, a razee of 60 guns," Preble told the stranger he doubted his statement, and should lie by him till morning in order to ascertain his real character. He was as good as his word, and in a short time a boat came from the other vessel to explain. It was an English frigate, and the Constitution had got so suddenly and unexpectedly along side of her, that the hesitation about answering and the fictitious name had proceeded from a desire to gain time in order to clear the decks and get to quarters.

"The spirit of Commodore Preble on this occasion," says Cooper, "produced a very favorable impression in his own ship. The young men pitifully remarked that if he was wrong in his temper he was right in his heart."

Equal Rights.—The Rockville Journal complains grievously of the injustices enjoyed by blacks in that town. Among other instances of the lenity with which they are treated, that paper states that a citizen of Rockville, upon retiring to rest a few nights since, found three of these bristly loafers snugly stowed away in his feather bed.

A She Sailor.—Brig William Otis, cleared at Boston November 24th for Havana, and proceeded thence to New Orleans, where she arrived February 18th. The boarding officer at New Orleans, in making his return of the crew, stated that they were the same that had left Boston in the brig, but adds, "Charles Lord proves to be a woman in disguise."

## From the National Intelligencer.

### THE CURRENCY.

We give place to-day to a Letter addressed by a citizen of Maryland, long distinguished for his financial ability, to the President of one of the great moneyed institutions of Virginia, suggesting a measure which he believes will be useful (if indeed something of the kind be not indispensable) to relieve domestic exchanges from the oppression under which they now labor. Whether the remedy which he proposes be expedient, we do not pretend to be able to judge. It appears to us to be eminently practical, however, if such a succedaneum for a Bank circulation of universal credit be necessary. We confine ourselves to be rather disappointed that the Bank of the United States, in the strong position in which it is entrenched by its Pennsylvania charter, has not had as well the power on the disposition to bring about the desired equalization of domestic exchanges; one cause of which may be, that, looking from its very organization, more to its particular interest than to the wants of the General Government or of the Union generally, it has employed so large a portion of its funds in foreign dealings as to be restricted in its means of granting accommodations nearer home.

The measure which Mr. Smith proposes is one which, in any view of it, there is abundance of time for considering; since it is one which can be accomplished only by the action of the National Legislature.

To the extent of one half of Mr. Smith's proposition, we are clearly of opinion it would have been wise as well as just if Congress had acted at its last session—we mean, of course, to the extent of an amount which would have sufficed to pay the fourth instalment under the deposits (or distribution) act of 1836; which, after being generally appropriated in anticipation by the several States, has remained due and unpaid since the first of January last.

[Mr. Smith's idea is, that Congress should authorize the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes, free of interest, to be paid out by the Treasury for the public appropriations, and received every where in payments and on deposits by the banks; and that the revenues shall be collected, as formerly, by the banks. No fixed period for the redemption of the Treasury Notes need be stipulated, as on their face they should be made receivable when and where presented for cash by the Government; and the banks should possess the right to re-issue them at their pleasure.]

J. Q. Adams' Letter.—The age of Quincy has addressed a second characteristic Letter, to the public, on the subject of his connection with Abolition Petitions, in which he cuts right and left without mercy. He thus speaks of Mr. Calhoun:

"At the head of them is Mr. John C. Calhoun, with his sanguine temperament, his dashing eloquence, his never-doubting confidence in himself, his superficial acquaintance with human history; with his never-hesitating versatility of conduct, and his ludicrous sincere claims to consistency; with the memory of his premature advancement in early youth—of his grasping ambition—of his blasted hopes and his mortifying disappointments. This is precisely the man to acquire, under the effluence of a Southern Sun, that ascendancy over the intellect of his contemporaries which confers a Pythagorean authority over his disciples, and settles every question among them by the simple formula of 'He said it.' And such an ascendancy he has acquired, with the exception of a few intelligent men, unable to keep pace with him in the suddenness and rapidity of his political pirouettes, but who cannot sustain themselves long in opposition to any of his circumlocutions."

The Standard lately asserted positively that Reuben M. Whitney was the Editor of the Madisonian, the paper at Washington regarded as the organ of Mr. Rives's party. This was nothing to us, for we could never have any fellowship with the ghost of the man that Mr. Adams killed off by his celebrated Report on the U. S. Bank. But it turns out, like most of the Standard's statements, to be a sheer fabrication. The Editor of the Raleigh Star says he has received a letter from the publisher of the Madisonian, positively contradicting the Standard's assertion, and moreover stating that Whitney is in Mississippi, attending to his own private business. The Star appears to expect the Standard to withdraw its allegation. This is amusing. Did the Standard ever do such a thing?—Fug. Obs.

A Long Line.—On the 11th ult. there was lying between Little Falls and Borkimer, New-York awaiting the report of a breach in the Erie Canal, a line of canal boats ten miles in length. It is supposed it would require a fortnight to get them through the locks.

Special Verdict.—Three young men were recently tried in Cattaugus (N. Y.) for shooting and mortally wounding a dog. The written verdict of the jury was: "All three guilty; plaintiff's damages assessed at 6 pence; and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog!"

The long prevalence of Eastern gales has covered the coast of England with masses of sand, entirely choking up harbor; viz. that of Southwold.



From the Greenburgh Patriot.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. 1.

**Mrs. Editors:** If you will allow me space in your paper, I propose to furnish a few numbers on the subject of the School Law. I was desirous that some one fully competent should have undertaken its discussion, but, though sad to tell, a lamentable indifference seems to prevail in regard to it. Is this to be ascribed to the absence of merit in the question itself? or is it rather to be found in the impression, that it is already universally appreciated, and therefore requiring no agitation? Perhaps it may be thought that the Law is so defective, that it cannot receive the approbation of the People, therefore unworthy of consideration,—or it may be, that if successful at the polls its lameness will cause a failure in practical operation, consequently so much time consumed for nought, and that we had best begin anew at the next Legislature. I believe none of these reasons are well grounded. If you will take pains to sift them, you will gather only chaff. To say an importance is attached to education in Guilford, is insulting to her people. I will not entertain the idea that one single citizen denies its benefits, or is unwilling to share them. If on the other hand it finds favor with every man, it is treachery to ourselves, to our children, and to our country, to be silent or careless. If we see in it intrinsic and enduring excellence, we should acknowledge and agitate it—keep it green in our own minds as well as those of our neighbors, and struggle to extend it until the whole land shall rejoice intelligently in the light of education.

If we believe the Law defective, it is criminal,—it is unpardonably criminal to turn off churlishly and abandon it. That course will not correct its errors. We should reason calmly together—consult and advise with each other, and out of the abundance and variety of our suggestions, fix upon that system, that will be most wise and practicable. Grant that the present Law may fall short of efficient operation in practice—should that dishonour us? Are we to look for perfection in the very beginning of the work? This is tendered to the People as the entering wedge to the opening of a wide spread system, that shall be as extensive as there is inhabited territory, and as comprehensive as there are children. It is out of the question to frame a law that will, at first, suit every variety of population, and every variety of country. Our State has sparsely as well as densely settled districts—she has mountains, she has swamps, she has pine and sand barrens, as well as fertile champaign sections. All these have to be taken into the account. Time, alone, can unfold all the difficulties—actual experiment alone can detect the mistakes. There must be a beginning, if we intend to go into the measure at all. We may talk of it, and devise schemes for years, yet be no nearer pleasing all. To the present law, I have heard directly opposite objections urged—One declares the districts are too large,—another, that the tax will be too heavy. The one desires an increase of the tax, while the other seeks its diminution—for the tax on every individual will be in proportion to the size of the district. Now how are these two men, antipodes to each other, to be reconciled? So it will also be found to be on other points. I presume the Assembly had not the vanity to suppose its Law to be such as it should be, nor such as it would be, under kind care, in the course of time. Let us have the charity to believe that they have passed it in sincerity, in patriotism, and in true philanthropy, according to the best of their judgments, and in the light of all the information they could collect, leaving it to the people to try and to improve as they might find useful. They did not design it to be unalterable, nor to hang around our necks, a galling yoke, without remedy. It occurs to me, that should Guilford now accept, and wish hereafter to drop it, she can do so by failing to raise the required tax. The State will not now, nor at any time, advance her portion, until officially informed that the County is prepared to meet her with hers. Understand me. I wish not to inculcate the doctrine of a vacillating and unsteady policy, nor would I convey the slightest apprehension that such will be the case. The fear that it would be fastened upon them forever, however burdensome, has weighed, with some, as an objection. I intimate this resort, where the unanimity of sentiment over the county is undoubted. However a new Act will be necessary every Legislature, and the present one, in some essential particulars, as you will see in the course of my remarks, will cease in its force as soon as the Legislature meets.

If we even admit that the whole scheme will fail, or that Guilford will be so dissatisfied at the end of one year as to forsake it, what will be the loss to each individual?—2 cents on every hundred dollars value of his real estate, and 4 cents on every poll. Is one citizen opposed to expending this small sum in an effort to gain such great good? Is not the object worthy of a trial?—The Government, in the legitimate exercise of its authority, and fulfilling the benevolent purposes of its institution, proposes to aid in the education of her children, and says to the parent—will you help? Shall he decline? Shall we be so cruel to ourselves, and so unfaithful to posterity? Shall we not? Will not our obligations as neighbors forbid it?—aye, will not our obligations as parents forbid it? Let us second our State, in her glorious purpose, with alacrity—let us go forward with joyous gladness of heart at the prospect, brightening in the distance, and evince a spirit and an energy that shall never flag. What great and good object was ever attained without exertion and without trouble? Shall we falter in this? What is of more earthly importance than the enlightening of the mind of every child in our commonwealth? Can it be found drinking at the fountain that enriches for eternity without being taught to read? Can it answer its end in life with advantage to itself, with credit to the State, or to the Church, without it? Ponder upon these things, and let us be aroused to a sense of our responsibility.

### GUILFORD.

### IMPORTANT AND JUST DECISION.

Reported for the U. S. Gazette.

A case of an interesting character to landlords and tenants was decided at the last session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The plaintiff had been a lodger in a house let as a boarding house, in which he occupied two rooms furnished with his own furniture of the usual amount and value, and in which he took breakfast and tea, dining elsewhere. For these accommodations he paid a stated sum per week. The tenant, his landlady, failing to pay her rent on the day appointed, her landlord distrained his plaintiff's furniture, to recover which this suit was brought. The question "whether the goods of a boarder in a boarding house are liable for a tenant's rent," was accordingly brought directly before the Court for decision. The District Court (in which the suit was brought) having decided the question in the landlord's favor, the matter was removed to the Supreme Court, where, after having been fully argued by Mr. Haiselhus and Mr. Holcombe for the plaintiff, and S. Perkins for the defendant, the opinion of the District Court was reversed, and the question settled in favor of the plaintiff, and against the right of a landlord to distrain the effects of a boarder in his tenant's house.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, declared that his case fell within a principle already established, that, for the benefit of trade, a thing put upon rented premises by a customer in the way of tenant's business is privileged from distress; and after proving, in opposition to the statements of some text-writers, that the ground of this exemption was in all cases, public convenience and policy, he showed that there was no difference in this respect between the present case, and any other of them in which the exemption was admitted, nor more especially between the case of an inn, where confessedly the goods of a guest are not subject to distress for a tenant's rent.

The tone of the opinion, which was of some length, was restrictive of the right of distress, and the effect of the decision will be to increase the security with which an individual may occupy premises rented by another, by rendering him independent of the improvidence or irregularity of the person under whose roof he chances to be a boarder.

**British Snagging.**—Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful, that a work in many respects so able as the London United Service Journal, should deform its pages with such stuff as the following:

So far as national interests are concerned, the Americans have much greater reason than England to dread the consequence of a war. War would destroy their commerce and shipping interests, break up their monetary system, ruin the cotton growers of the south, emancipate the colored population, drive the "stars and stripes" from the Florida—where they have so long been held as bay by a mere handful of Seminole Indians—and eventually lead to a dissolution of the Federal Union. But the "Sympathizers" and northern people care naught for those things, and will only be held in check by the same means which defeated their buccannering expeditions into the Canadas. The New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians have already given convincing proof that they are as ready and willing to stand by

"The flag that waved a thousand years

The battle and the breeze"

as their brethren of the other provinces; and should the British lion once be fairly roused and

"England to herself do prove her true,"

it is no means impossible that in ten years hence, or less, "the United States of America" may be spoken of as one of the nations that have been.

A terrible scene occurred at Woolwich, England, at the infliction of his sentence upon a soldier who had been condemned to receive 160 lashes. A recruit had his feelings so harrowed by the scene that he went mad, shrieking dreadfully in his frenzy, and committing furious acts of violence, so that it was with difficulty he was secured and taken to the hospital.

A veteran died recently at York, England, aged 115 years. His name was Henry Brough. He was born of Dutch parents at New York. He was formerly in the army, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served in Holland, under the Duke of York.

From the Columbia Observer.

### THE OLD LAND MARKS.—SHALL WE FORGET THEM?

Who came into power the avowed champions of economy in the Government? The Jackson party!

Do the present party in power cherish this revered old principle? No party since the foundation of the Government has so ruinously expended the public Treasury.—A whole year of Adams' legitimate expenditures would not cover the embezzlements of the defaulting sub-treasurers of modern Democracy!

Who came into power the advocates of a strict accountability on the part of the public officers, to the Representatives of the people? The Jackson party!

Do the present dynasty practice upon this good republican doctrine? No party has ever so boldly and fearfully resisted it. No party ever before looked upon it as "a Spanish inquisition."

Who came into power the friends of freedom of election—opposed to Executive interference? The Jackson party!

What is now the position of the present dynasty? Look at Mr. Wall's Report!

Who came into power opposed to an increase of Executive patronage? The Jackson party!

How have the Van Buren party practiced upon this vital principle? They have sought, not now seeking, to place the purse, as well as the sword, in the hands of the Executive.

Who came into power opposed to a standing Army? The Jackson party!

What are the Van Buren party now doing? The standing Army has actually been doubled within the last two years.

Who came into power ferreting out defaulters? And who, after a long search, found poor Tobias Watkins, a solitary defaulter under Adams' administration, and had him incarcerated in prison for more than three years? The Jackson party!

And does the Van Buren party maintain this patriotic vigilance? Look at the long list of public defaulters—count the wagon loads of money stolen—and then point your finger to a single defaulter that has been punished.

This is but a small portion of the catalogue of old Jackson doctrines and positions, kicked to the dogs by Van Buren; and yet he claims to be the legitimate representative of the principles upon which in 1829, we were all Jackson men;—and his office holders (who give a part of their salaries to support elections) and his editors (who usually write for leaders who own them) have the effrontery to call themselves "Federalists," who are so fortunate as to remember, and so independent as to adhere to, their old cardinal doctrine of Republicanism.

**A School-teacher.**—Gov. Cannon and Mr. Speaker Polk had a tilt at Winchester, Tenn. a few days since. The former, after replying in full to the general arguments of his competitor, in favor of the present people loving Administration and its Sub-Treasury scheme, brought the matter down to a focus as follows:—

"Fellow citizens, many of you, I believe, were but recently volunteers to an arduous Florida Campaign. You well know how you suffered there—and you also know that the pay you received, by direction of the present hard-money Administration, was about twenty five or thirty cents per day, in this plasters, while my honorable competitor, who now solicits your votes, was shovelling into his pockets SIXTEEN DOLLARS A DAY IN GOLD AND SILVER!—This is the meaning, I take it, of the boasted Sub-Treasury, which furnishes one currency for the OVERTHROWERS and another for the PROGRESS!"

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman direct from Mississippi, who states that there is hardly a shadow of doubt remaining that the Whigs will carry the State by a triumphant majority. This to us, is pleasant intelligence. We look with the most intense anxiety to the States which have yet to elect members to the next Congress, as on the efforts of the whig party within their borders depends the issue, whether they shall have a majority or not. The Old Dominion has done her duty—let others profit by her example.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

**A Challenge.**—Col. Polk, in his late speech at Knoxville, alluded to the Senior editor of the Banner as "little Allen A. Hall." Now that's personal, and I feel in duty bound to challenge the Colonel to meet me at the earliest day his convenience will permit, in order to have a trial at leaping, wrestling, racing and any other manly exercise he may choose.

**N. B.**—The Colonel is specially requested to bring all the "little Polks" along, boys and girls, that the public may determine which of us has most to boast of in that respect.—*Republican Banner.*

**Swartwouted.**—This word is coming into use among the southern planters, when speaking of their runaway negroes. A late Alabama paper contains an advertisement commencing "Swartwouted from the subscriber on the 6th inst. my negro Jim, &c." The Sub-Treasury hero is likely to be immortalized.

We learn that a child was born a few days since, in the City of Boston, with three legs! What a Sub-treasurer he would make, says the *Maumee Express.*

### THE SILK CULTURE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of June 11.

Mr. Morris Pollock, the enterprising Thoroughbred of Glasgow, has arrived in the Great West, and has proceeded to Pittsylvania county, in this State, where he proposes to establish a large Mulberry plantation, a Cocoonery, and a Filature for reeling the Silk. He has availed himself of the Act of Assembly of 1853, and has already become a quasi citizen of the State, for the purpose of holding lands. We had the pleasure of witnessing an interesting interview on Friday evening between Mr. Pollock and Mr. D'Honnegou. They agree in their views of the best manner of conducting the Silk business in the United States. They think that Virginia is calculated to be a great Silk State; but that she ought to confine herself at present to the raising of the Mulberry, and the Worm, and of reeling the Silk from the Cocoons—and that it is probably best to establish large Filatures, which will furnish a market for the Cocoons, and appropiate the necessary of each Silk Culturist having a reel of his own—and that it is better for us to export the raw silk, to be manufactured in Europe.

Mr. Pollock seems to possess great knowledge of his subject; and to show the most liberal disposition to communicate it to others, and to encourage the enterprise in this State. He was much surprised by the accounts that were given him of the active and prolific qualities of the *Morus Mutilcaulis*. He has brought out with him a quantity of the white Italian Mulberry; and proposed, that he would not get his necessary in operation before the third year—but the character of the mulberry will enable him to go to work much sooner.

Mr. D'Honnegou has also great experience in the business. He is a decided enthusiast; but at the same time prudent and considerate. From the elements of calculation, with which he furnished us on Friday, it appears that, barring all accidents, and with economies economically built and properly conducted each acre of ground will produce a net profit of at least \$3000. In fact, he contends that it will be a more profitable business than raising tobacco in Virginia, and cotton in the South. We shall lay before our readers in a few days some Nos. which have been prepared for popular use by the author of "The Silk-Culturist's Manual."

The Philadelphia Gazette contains a very remarkable fulfillment of a prediction of Mr. Emy, in the announcement of a Storm. On the first of April, (a clear day in Philadelphia,) he stated, "that at this moment a storm is raging at the South, in about the latitude of Charleston." Memorandum was made of the fact. By a careful examination of the papers of the next fortnight, it was seen that there was frequent mention of marine disasters about the precise locality indicated by Mr. Emy. This is certainly curious, although the first of April was a capital day for the prediction, as, in the event of a failure, it would have been only an April-fool joke.—*Rail. Register.*

The Governor of a Southwestern State lately urged upon the Legislature, that the penitentiary being completed, they ought to pass laws for supplying it with tenants.—The State of Mississippi bids fair to furnish tenants ready made to all her neighbors—the officers of justice being first in the generous example of supplying the deficiencies of neighboring over-crowded prisons. The combs pull the nose of the United States Judge—the clerk of the court splits in the Governor's face—preachers lynch each other without benefit of clergy—and, if they go on, a detachment of the navy will have to go up the river, and bombard them a la *Quaker Battery*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**The Silk Stocking entry.**—A good anecdote is told of the canvass in the Norfolk District. It occurred at St. Bryde's, in Norfolk county. Mr. Holleman, decanting on the silk stocking Aristocracy, Dr. Mallory seized him by the leg, and lifting his foot up to the popular view, showed that Mr. Holleman himself had on silk stockings! It was done in humor, and produced a roar of laughter.—*Richmond Whig.*

**Singular Circumstance.**—A gentleman just returned from over the Lake, states that one of his friends, while hunting, had the misfortune to catch a severe cold, which settled in his face, and prevented his shaving for several days. As a remedy for the cold, some tea was prepared made from the leaves and seeds combined of the "*Morus Mutilcaulis*."—the gentleman awoke next morning with a mulberry on every hair of his beard—several worms among his whiskers, and a silk night-cap which the little rascal had made during the night. The gentleman has been offered \$5,000, to stand in his neighbor's yard as a mulberry grower. The offer has not been accepted; he says, he intends staying at home to make silk, and give mulberry parties to the young girls in the summer. If he really does commence the silk business, we'll send him a gallon of Monongahela to assist him in reeling.—*N. O. Times.*

**The Last Ascent.**—"Who's that ere Mr. Scattergood, that always gets a few votes at our town meeting?" inquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper. "I do not know," said he, "nor never did, though the people have been trying to elect him ever since I began to vote."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

### MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

We have also the June No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, which, among much matter to approve, contains an unworthy attempt to deprive N. Carolina of her cherished jewel, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As the work has just come to hand, we have not time to enter once more into a full statement of the evidence on which that document is founded, as on a rock; but a very brief notice will suffice to exhibit the baseless nature of the argument of "Investigator," and indeed to show, that the paper which he has brought to light, adds proof, where none was wanted, of the genuineness of the Declaration.

The writer in the Messenger, who signs himself "Investigator," produces a copy of a preamble and four resolutions, recently discovered by Peter Force, Esq. in a newspaper, printed on the 12th of July, 1775. Where the paper was printed he does not inform us. These resolutions purport to come from a Committee, and are dated "Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg county, May 31, 1775." They commence with the following words, "This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves," &c. Then follow the preamble and resolves, for which we have not now room, but which are totally different from the Mecklenburg Declaration.

"Investigator" pretends that these resolutions were all that were adopted in Mecklenburg, and that of course the manuscript Declaration found among the papers of Gen. Davis; the similar paper seen by Gov. Stokes among the papers of Williamson, the historian; and the same Declaration, recorded word for word in the Rev. Humphrey Hunter's "Journal of the War in the South,"—were all spurious. To establish this pretence, he not only would add all these as forgeries, but he would discredit the testimony of Col. Polk, of Gen. Davidson, one of the signers, of Gen. Graham, and of Capt. Jack, all of whom were present, as they aver, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, (and not on the 31st,) when the Declaration was adopted, not by a Committee, but by a Convention regularly chosen by the different militia companies of Mecklenburg, and whose deliberations were witnessed and applauded by a crowd of people, comprising "perhaps half the men in the county."—To establish this pretence, he must add the names of the 27 citizens, members of that Convention, which were formerly appended to the Declaration, but are not found attached to the resolutions of the Committee, dated May 31. This is a mass of testimony not to be shaken.

But we have said that these newly-discovered resolves themselves furnish testimony to the genuineness of the Declaration. It will be recollected, that a "Committee of Public Safety" was appointed and organized by the Convention which adopted the Declaration. The following is the caption of the resolutions adopted on the 31st May:—

"CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, May 31, 1775.

"This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves," &c.

What Committee? Why, the "Committee of Public Safety," created by the Convention held 11 days before. And the resolves now discovered do but carry out the purposes of the Declaration under which the Committee acted.

This is clear enough to any one willing to be convinced, however difficult it may be to satisfy the people and the journals of Virginia. "None so blind as they who will not see."

### Dangerous Ascent of a Balloon.

On Monday night an experimental inflation of a balloon took place in a meadow over the Beulah Spa Norwood. A number of men were employed in holding the vast machine, which was of unusually large dimensions. In the space of twelve minutes the balloon was completely filled with heated air, generated in a furnace from chopped straw, bark, and alderwood; the ascending power on a sudden then became so great, that in removing the machine from the furnace it escaped from the hands of most of the men, and ascended to a great height, taking up five persons clinging to the ropes and sides of the car. A youth, when thirty feet from the ground, could hold no longer, and dropped, sustaining much injury; the others remained clinging to the balloon, and were conveyed about a mile, when the machine descended in the midst of a field. The principal gardener of the Beulah Spa, William Stevens, having lost his hold, got his legs entangled with a rope, and was suspended, with his head downwards, for several minutes, and when the balloon reached the ground, his leg was completely severed, being attached by tendons only; it had, since been amputated, but he still lies in a dangerous state. One man was caught by the grapnel, and was seriously torn. The other two, though much cut and bruised, have received no material injuries. Mr. Hoare, the owner of the balloon, is not hurt, and intends making another attempt. The machine remains where it fell, uninjured.

A laughable story has been going the rounds of salons in Lisbon. The youthful Queen detected her husband in the act of saluting one of the maids of honor, and losing the dignity of the Queen in the feelings of the woman, she soundly boxed the ears of both parties on the spot!





## Charlotte:

Thursday, June 27, 1839.

**THE SCHOOL LAW.**—As this law is the source of much speculation among our Country friends and as a number profess not to understand its operation, we have copied a communication from the Greensboro Patriot on the subject—although written for another section it will apply equally well to our own county. We had hoped some one fully competent to the task would have taken up the subject among us, but we are sorry to see so much misapprehension on a measure of so much importance. We hope the people will read and inform themselves on the subject—we consider it one of vital importance, the commencement of a grand plan to put within the reach of our poorest citizens an opportunity of educating their children, at the least possible expense. Randolph is the only county, which we have noticed, where the subject has been taken up with spirit. A committee was appointed to agitate the subject, and they have resolved to procure the delivery of at least one public address explanatory of the act at each tax-gathering in the county.

**MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.**—Another attempt has been made by a writer in the Southern Literary Messenger to denigrate the North Carolina Declaration of the Mecklenburg Declaration. It is unnecessary to say much of this. The writer is a man of no great ability, and his article is a mere collection of facts, and is not worth the trouble of reading. See an article on the subject in a subsequent column.

**Accident.**—We learn that a son of Wm. C. Johnson, living in the lower end of Middlebury, aged about eight years of age, was accidentally killed a few days ago, by being caught in the machinery while a neighbor was at the father's threshing machine. Mr. Johnson was from home at the time.

**Beat the drum.**—A gentleman brought to our office last Wednesday a Cotton Broom, the first we produced in this country, he observed it on the 26th. The 4th of July is considered only for this may be considered unusually so, especially when the independence of the nation is taken into consideration.

**We learn from the Fayetteville Observer** that the citizens of Rockingham, Richmond County, with a proper State pride, have resolved that the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration shall precede the reading of the Declaration of the United States, at their celebration of the coming anniversary. We would suggest the propriety of such a course to the citizens of this county who intend celebrating the 4th in the usual way.

**The Chronicle** in the course of a new party held spring up in England. The object for which they are striving appears to be a greater extension of the right of suffrage and a dissolution of the duties on various articles. They held a convention in the early part of the year, which was unanimously attended. They are so determined to maintain all interests which they consider their just rights that they will resort to arms. They are politicians, and they have taken out to London to procure arms, banners, &c., which is said to be three miles long and containing 1,500,000 signatures.

**Mississippi.**—Much has been said in the press relative to the deplorable state of affairs in Mississippi, and perhaps with much truth, but we learn from a gentleman lately returned from that State that this distress falls, in many instances, on persons who had very little capital, bought largely and at high rates, expecting to make a fortune in a short time. The consequence was of course an entire failure.

**Mexico and Texas.**—A correspondent of a commercial house in New Orleans, writing from Vera Cruz states that the "Mexican government is organizing an army of 60,000 men, with which to recover the sovereignty of the lost Provinces of Texas, and appear determined to make a desperate effort to effect it." If this be true, the Texans may yet have hot work before they enjoy the peaceful possession of the country, although there is no fear of the Mexicans reconquering the Province.

**The Wheeling Times** and a letter published in the Globe confirm the statement of a letter published in the Richmond Whig, that a Whig had been elected in Monongalia county, by 3 votes. If this turns out to be true it will be an unexpected Whig gain of 1.

**The Edgefield Advertiser** states that there are two Indians living in that District, one living in two miles of the place and dying on her 70th year, who for thirty years and upwards has not visited the town, although enjoying good health and spirits—the other about ten miles, who has lived in her present neighborhood for half a century and has never seen the court house in her life. We think this hard to test, women being so proverbial for curiosity.

**Mr. Roderick Murchison, Esq.** of Ashcroft, has come out as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Lewis Williams. Mr. Williams we expect, will be elected by a much larger vote than usual from the fact that since the election of 1837 a pleasing change has come over Surry, which has always been opposed to him.

**There was three cases of Yellow Fever** in Charleston on the 11th instant, two of which proved fatal, taken there by the ship Burmah from Havannah. The vessel was brought to the city through the carelessness of a Pilot contrary to the Quarantine Laws. No other cases are apprehended.

**Two American ships** have been captured by her Britannic Majesty's ship of war Buzzard on the coast of Africa engaged in the Slave trade. The offenders have been delivered to this government. We hope all engaged in this abominable traffic will receive their just punishment.

**The Pendleton Messenger** states that although they have no Temperance Society there is not a retail shop for the sale of ardent spirits within five miles of the place. This must be a great advantage to the Academies in the place, which are said to be in a flourishing condition.

**The Macon Messenger** states that the present Wheat crop no doubt far exceeds any ever raised in Georgia. The Corn and Cotton crops are said to look well, but need rain and will suffer if the season should change.

**The prospect in some sections of the State** for good crops are very flattering.

**Gen. Edney.**—We have heard an Anecdote of this gentleman, who is the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Lincoln District, which is too good to be lost. In one of his Addresses he charged Swartwout, a Van Buren man, with having appropriated with five millions of the People's money! "Stop," said Maj. Canner, his opponent, "Swartwout only stole one million and a quarter." "Very well," said Edney, "if you admit that, it's all I want; but the only way to make your party confess any thing, is to charge them with more than they are guilty of." This, in our opinion, is better than a Yankee trick.—*Rel. Rec.*

**The Silk Culture.**—We have been shown a skin of one, substantial, even Silk—a specimen from a quantity—raised, reeled and spun in this City, by a lady of course, the present season. The silk is the work of Worms hatched the first week in May, and fed for some time on the White Mulberry leaves. Success, we say, in all such pecuniary efforts.—*id.*

**Branch Mills.**—As the Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte seems so ready to engage in a controversy with Gov. Insley about the Branch Mills, we should like him to answer one question.

**How happens it** that the wastage and contingent expenses of one month, in 1837, were greater than the same expense for the whole of 1837? *See Document 169, 3d page.*—*id.*

**Well-known Connecticut.**—The Whig members of the Connecticut Legislature have passed the following resolutions expressing their preference for Henry Clay as next President of the Union, but pledging themselves to support the nominee of a National Convention:

**Resolved,** That the confidence we have ever felt in the integrity, patriotism, and talents of Henry Clay is confirmed and strengthened by the duty which he has performed, as well as by the constant and increasing attachment of his fellow citizens throughout the United States.

**Resolved,** That of all the candidates proposed for the Presidency of the United States, we prefer Henry Clay. But as we regard principles more than men, and our country more than our party, we will cheerfully unite in the support of the candidate who shall be nominated by our political friends in national convention.

**The Army and Navy Chronicle** is an article on the subject of Congress's recent Naval History of the United States, says:—Among the points, of which no mention is made, is that which occurred during the Revolutionary war, on the eastern shore of Virginia, between a fleet of boats, fitted out by the State of Maryland, and the element of boats belonging to the British, in the Chesapeake. One of the most striking features in this action, and such as probably never occurred in any other on land or water, was that every person on both sides was either killed or wounded—not one escaped injury or death.

**Florida.**—We learn from a gentleman, says the Columbia Enquirer, just from Tallahassee, that the greatest possible excitement exists in the Territory; that they have determined to take the war into their own hands. Hundreds of volunteers were offering their services to Gov. Call, who was expected to take the field on Monday last. The Territorial Government had offered a reward of \$200 for every Indian taken or killed. We wait with much anxiety for further particulars.

**The Edgefield Advertiser** of the 13th inst. says, "A storm of hail was experienced in this neighborhood, on the night of the 3d inst. The crops of some of the planters were much injured. We are informed that the Old crop of one planter, was nearly entirely destroyed, and his cotton, and corn considerably damaged. The hail stones were of large size. The weather was quite cool for several days afterwards."

**Hail Storm.**—A letter from a correspondent informs us that a Hail Storm, accompanied by a tremendous gust of wind, passed through the vicinity of Edgefield, St. George's Collection, on the 2d inst., proving almost entire destruction to the crops over which it passed. The hail was seen about morning in banks, which measured from 3 to 5 feet 4 inches. The planters who have suffered are said to be ploughing up their crops and planting over.—*Charleston Courier.*

**The oldest town in the United States** is said to be St. Augustine, Florida, by more than thirty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

**The Legislature of Pennsylvania** have passed the bill for the election of the Mayor of Philadelphia by the people, to take place at the general election. By the enactment of this law, the Mayor will be directed of all appointments except the Police. The other appointments will devolve upon the Councils.

**Mr. Poinsett, the Secretary of War**, has joined the Temperance Society. He also has forbidden not only the Cadets at West Point, but even the Board of Visitors not to touch a drop of spirituous liquor.

**The President** has appointed John L. Stephens, Esq. to the vacant mission to Guatemala. No better selection could have been made—not in a diplomatic point of view, but to carry out those historical researches in relation to American antiquities so deeply interesting to this country. He should carry with him an exploring party, and if the Government will not pay the expense, it could be made up by subscription.—*N. Y. Star.*

**The town of Port Gibson, in Mississippi**, situated on the Mississippi river near Grand Gulf, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The Bank, public buildings, and in all two-thirds of the place was reduced to ashes.

**The Department** has examined the accounts of Mr. Bredford, late collector of customs for the port of N. Orleans, and is not a de-faulter as was falsely alleged by some of the papers at the time of his resignation a few months since.

**The extensive rope walk**, in New York, belonging to William Fothergill and Francis Bath, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The rope walk was for the manufacture of rope, and had in it a considerable stock of rope. No insurance.

**Joseph Warley, Esq.** Clerk of the Senate, of this State, died on the 2d inst. at his residence in Pendleton.—*Columbia Telescope.*

**It is said** that at the late session of the Circuit Court in Mississippi, the cases on the docket were 2700, and the fees of the Clerk \$40,000.

**CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.**  
The joint Select Committee of the General Assembly to whom were referred the petitions of sundry citizens of Connecticut, praying for such an amendment in the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of that State, as shall secure the elective franchise to all men of requisite qualifications irrespective of color—to whom were referred, also, numerous petitions praying for the "repeal of all laws making distinction among our citizens on account of color," and to whom were referred other petitions signed by numerous citizens of this State praying the General Assembly to "adopt resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their united exertions to procure the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the immediate prohibition of the slave trade between the States and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new State whose Constitution tolerates slavery," have made a report concluding with the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That it is inexpedient to change the Constitution and laws of this State, so far as they recognize a distinction in political rights among persons on account of color.

**Resolved,** That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the inhabitants, and whilst slavery exists in the States of Virginia and Maryland, would be inexpedient and unjustifiable.

**Resolved,** That an immediate prohibition, by Congress, of the slave trade between the States, is inexpedient, unconstitutional, and dangerous.  
**Resolved,** That the conditions upon which now States are entitled to admission into the Union are prescribed in the Constitution; and that it would be unwise and unjustifiable to agitate the question whether the recognition of slavery by any new State, falling within the principle of the compromise adopted on the admission of Missouri, would be a valid objection to its admission into the Union.

**Relieved Soldiers.**—The St. Louis Gazette states that a Surgeon in the United States army recently obtained permission to acquire of the members of a company of fifty five, the reason of their enlistment. Every man was called up to tell his own story; it appears that nine tenths of them had changed their names, and thirty three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of these were men of fine talents and learning, about one third had been men in elevated stations in life—Four had been lawyers three doctors, and two ministers.

**Steam Frigates.**—The Pennsylvania of Salisbury says, "We have just advised have been ordered from the Navy Department for building a steam frigate at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that another is to be commenced at New York." It is gratifying to hear of this, both because it shows evidence of a determination on the part of the officers of the government to keep pace with the times in regard to the navy, and likewise because it will furnish employment to a number of our civil and military mechanics, who in all that relates to the construction of vessels, are unsurpassed.

**Mr. Webster.**—The Loco Foco papers of New York, insist that Mr. Webster received some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, before he went to Europe, as a donation. The Commercial dispatches of the matter by the following summary manner:

"In dismissing this subject we again repeat that the assertion, or insinuation, that Mr. Webster has received a donation of MONEY UNDER THE DISGUISE OF A LOAN, IS UTTERLY FALSE, and we further declare that for every cent of money he was fit to take up on loan, he was compelled to give ample security, and held to as rigid terms as other borrowers of money; and we take great pleasure in making the further addition, for the information of those who interest themselves in Mr. Webster's political affairs, that he is not in a situation to require a donation from any person, nor will he long be compelled to practice his profession."

**The North Carolina Duel.**—The Norfolk Beacon persists in its account of the alleged duel between a Mr. Wilson of New York, and Mr. Shocco Jones of North Carolina. If a Mr. Wilson of New York has been killed, nobody misses him—but we are convinced the story is all a humbug. We should think it about time for Mr. Jones to put down the jokers.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Columbia Telescope makes the following reply, in an honest spirit, to the complaint of a couple of his subscribers, to whom he tells home truths:

"Two of our subscribers complain to us that their eyes are tormented by seeing in our paper long quack advertisements for a year at a time. We have only to say that we publish them because they are paid for—in which respect they have the advantage over many of our patrons. Our subscribers need neither read the advertisements nor take the physic, unless they choose to do so."

(This is exactly applicable to our case.)—*Fayetteville Observer.*  
And ours also.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The loan negotiated by General McDuffie, of South Carolina who returned in the packet ship Rosetta, from Liverpool, has been placed in the hands of the U. S. Bank. The amount now available is \$350,000.—The bank continues to supply the market with exchange on England, at 94 prem.—*Journal of Commerce.*

**Explosion of Steam Boilers.**—The N. Orleans Bulletin of the 4th inst. reports that the steamer Buckeye had burst its boiler while taking in wood on the Mississippi, above New Orleans. Five or six persons killed, and the vessel made a total wreck.

**Another.**—The steamer Ponchartrain, from New Orleans for Tampico, burst her boiler a few days previous to the 28th ult. and was obliged to rig a jury mast and stand for Texas. No one killed.

**Interesting Scene on the Fourth of July.**—The New York Express says the teachers of the various Sunday schools have entered into an arrangement to have the children celebrate the day on Staten Island, in a manner worthy of the occasion. At least twenty thousand will embark in steam and low-boats, land on the island, and, in a grove selected for the occasion, spend the day in a rational and happy manner. Provisions will be furnished, and every arrangement made for their safety and enjoyment. This is a noble plan, and one that will give general satisfaction.

The Globe devotes four columns to the defence of Mr. Van Buren's support of Free Negro Suffrage in the New York Convention. But even that unscrupulous print is unable to deny that recorded and all-important fact, that Mr. Van Buren voted against the proposition to confine the right of suffrage to whites, and afterwards voted to extend it to free negroes worth \$250.—*Richmond Whig.*

**Dancing on the Green.**—The 4th of July is to be celebrated at Northampton, Mass. with the rural tea-party under a shady grove, with an address, and music, and the merry dance, presided over by eighty lady managers. This primitive and excellent usage, resisting the destructive march of steam over the earth's surface, and into the very recesses of society, has existed for fifty years.

**Lynchings punished.**—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—In Yazoo, (Miss.) some time ago, a Mr. Harris, for some real or supposed offence, was severely lynched by H. W. Dunn, C. W. Bain, and others. He prosecuted those two individuals for the outrage, and the case was tried at the last session of the Circuit Court of Yazoo county. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$30,000.

Let the Mississippi Courts follow up this example, and they will soon put down that rascally and fierce spirit of mobocracy which has so long been holding its wild and bloody orgies in their State.—*Louis Journal.*

**New York, June 5, 1839.**  
The property of Samuel Swartwout was sold to-day for the benefit of the United States. This property is very good property, a great deal of it being lots of land in this city; but it is very much encumbered, and sold for but little more than the encumbrances. A large portion of it was bid off by a deputy U. S. Marshal—for what purpose, it is not known. This property of Swartwout's brought but between \$11,000 and \$12,000—not much more than the cost of selling.

**A Precious Confession.**—The Globe makes a confession to be remembered.—In an article admitting that the defalcations of the officers of the government have produced great effect upon public opinion throughout Virginia, that Journal has this remarkable sentence:

"Were it not for frauds and speculations, the Whig party would at this moment be wholly disbanded."

A good reason truly why the Whig party should not be disbanded. To prevent "frauds and speculations" by a corrupt administration, the Whigs will struggle manfully until they have driven the plunderers from power. And nobly will they be sustained in this patriotic undertaking by the honest yeomanry of the country! What a sad confession the Globe has made! We have always charged it upon the Loco Focos that their only object in maintaining their ascendancy was to rob the people, and now the Globe confirms it. "Were it not for frauds and speculations," says the Globe, there would be no opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and what then? Aye—what if no opposition to Mr. Van Buren?

"Tell not the deeds in Gethsemane," Publish them not in Aukland.—*Newbern Spectator.*

**Origin of the word TEXAS.**—The Cincinnati Republican says that it has exceedingly puzzled many persons to determine the real meaning of the word Texas. It originated in a couplet used by the earlier emigrants, to that "land of promise."

When every other land rejects us,  
This is the soil that freely takes us.

The word Texas is a corruption of the phrase used in the last line.

John Randolph once reproached Daniel Sheffy, a member of Congress from Virginia, with being originally a shoemaker, when Sheffy replied: "It is true I commenced the business of life a shoemaker. Had my colleague began his career in the same vocation, it is very possible he would have remained a shoemaker to this day."

**A Lyncher Lynched.**—A fellow in Bridgetown, N. J. undertook, on Saturday week, to tar and feather one of his neighbors. He went to the house of the latter, in company with two of his friends, carrying in one hand a keg of tar, and in the other a pillow of feathers, which he intended for the neighbor who had incurred his displeasure. The latter being aware of the intended visit, had by him a couple of friends, who put the assistants of the lyncher to flight and took the gentleman himself prisoner, whom they divested of his wearing apparel, and tied him hand and foot, put upon him the same tar and feathers which he took along with him, retained him until sunrise on Sunday morning, and then turned him loose, a curious looking thing, indeed, for the world to gaze upon.—*Ledger.*

The Ducator, a new corvette of 16 guns, says the Journal of Commerce, just constructed at Brooklyn, is nearly ready for sea, having her armament on board. Preparations are making at the same yard for laying the keel of a steam frigate.

The Whig papers are getting less and less decent every year.—*Globe.*  
You say so merely because the Whig papers paint the loco loco party correctly; and that party is continually growing more and more hideous in its features. "A plague on this mirror" exclaimed a wrinkled old maid; "mirrors are a thousand times worse now than they used to be twenty years ago."—*Prentice.*

**MARRIED.**  
In Lancasterville, on the 13th inst. by S. Beckham, Esq. Mr. JOHN T. COLVARD of this town, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Wriston, of the former place.

**Dissolution.**  
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Norment & Brawly is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
WM. S. NORMENT.  
R. A. BRAWLY.  
June 20, 1839.  
N. B. The Notes and Accounts due the firm of Norment & Brawly are transferred to the subscribers—all those indebted will call at the old stand and settle by Cash or Note. In my absence Mr. Brawly will attend to the business.  
WM. S. NORMENT.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having bought out the entire stock of  
**Groceries and Liquors,**  
will still continue to carry on the business at the same place. He has a good Stock of Groceries, which he will sell low for Cash, or in punctual dealers on a short credit.  
R. A. BRAWLY.  
June 20, 1839.

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL attend for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1838, at the Muster Grounds and other places in the different companies on the following days in next July, as follows, viz:

Capt. G. W. McDonald's, on the 9th.  
" W. S. Calhoun's, on the 10th.  
" W. A. Sample's, on the 11th.  
" Jas. A. Orr's, on the 12th.  
" Devereux, on the 13th.  
" Cochran's, on the 15th.  
" Jas. Wilson's, on the 16th.  
Charlotte, on the 17th.  
A. R. Erwin's Store, on the 18th.  
Capt. Wm. Bigham's, on the 19th.  
" Sinai Alexander's, on the 20th.  
People's Store, on the 20th.  
Capt. Wm. Warwick's, on the 27th.  
and it is respectfully submitted to the Magistrate taking the returns of taxable property and Officers commanding companies whether they will call out their companies on the days specified above.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sqr.  
June 20, 1839. 1457

**Independent Greys, ATTENTION!**  
YOU are commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 4th of July next, at 5 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, in accordance with the Constitution of the Company, together with thirteen rounds of blank Cartridges. Members of the Company, must be present in attending at the above hour, for the Roll will be called then, and all those not answering to their names will be fined, and as soon as the calling of the Roll is over, the Company will then take up the line of march to the WEST, for their intended Military expedition.  
By order of the Captain,  
P. M. ROSS, C. S.  
June 25, 1839. 1457

**NOTICE.**  
A GOOD BLACKSMITH wanted. One that can do good work on all kinds of Carriages, can have constant employment at 25 cents per day as the South can afford 25 cents South of Charlotte, 10 miles North of Lancasterville, on the same road.  
JOHN HARRIS.  
Bell Ave. S. C. June 24, 1839. 1458  
Warranty Deeds for only of the office.



**Davidson College.**  
THE friends of this institution will be pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Phillips of our University, who was elected Professor of Mathematics by the Faculty of Concord, Maryland, and who, declining acceptance, in consequence of which it becomes necessary to hold an election to fill that Professorship at an early day. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees at Davidson College on the 5th instant, it was Resolved, That a meeting of the above Faculty be called at Charlotte on the 24 Wednesday (the 10th) of July next, at the hour of 11 A. M. to elect a Professor, and to transact any other business in connection with the Institution, which may claim their attention.  
The Board of Trustees at their late meeting fixed on the 29th, 30th and 31st of July as the days for the examination of the young gentlemen. By direction of the Board of Trustees.  
J. M. WILSON.

**French Burr Mill Stones**  
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform them wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the quality to be genuine. If it is not, we will refund a new pair at our cost.

C. J. ORRELL,  
Brick Buildings, Hay Street,  
Fayetteville, June 12, 1833. 4557

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,  
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,  
Capt. WILLIAM NEAL.  
T. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

**THOS. SANDFORD,**  
Commission & Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Business in Mass.  
E. L. & W. Winslow,  
John Black & Son,  
T. H. Smith & Son,  
C. T. Smith,  
June 12, 1833.

**E. WATERMAN,**  
Commission Merchant,  
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CONTINUING to do a general commission business at that place, and to receive and forward goods to the interior. His wharf has been extended, and his warehouse enlarged, and his general accommodations for storing and shipping are equal to any in the State.  
June 10, 1833. 4450

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to the given by David Curran, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, at his residence in this county, the following property, viz:

1 Bay Horse, 12 head of Cattle & Hogs,  
2 or 3 Beds and Furniture,  
1 full set of Carpenter's Tools,  
2 Rife Guns, one of which is very fine,  
CORN and Fodder,  
All his household and Kitchen Furniture,  
2 or 3 ploughs and gearings.

—ALSO—  
All his right, title and interest in and to the estate of the late George Wadell, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.  
JOHN M. WILSON, Trustee.  
Millsbury on, June 17, 1833. 4450

**Medical Notice.**

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX have associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine.

After their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 11 miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.  
June 17, 1833. 4554

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment.  
STEP. FOX.

**Trust Sale.**

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, by Isaac F. Alexander, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on the 15th of July next, at the Plantation 21 miles west of Charlotte, on which the said Alexander resides.

—ALSO—  
Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Stock and other articles.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
IRA A. PARKS, Trustee.  
June 15, 1833. 4457

**PROSPECTUS OF THE**

**AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

THE American Museum of Natural History, and the Arts will combine the utility of a review with the highest authority of a magazine; besides presenting a series of original essays, and short notices of recent literary productions by the editors. It will embrace essays, tales, historical, political, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will contain two volumes each year, of more than 300 pages each.

Attention will be solicited in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work by mail. As the Magazine is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year will be \$1.00. Persons desiring to receive it, should send their orders to the Editors, with payment in advance, or by bill of exchange, payable to the order of the Editors.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,  
E. E. ROGERS,  
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

**JOB PRINTING**

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrenton Street, at the Old.

**TRUST SALE**

**Negroes & Town Property.**

BY virtue of four several Deeds of Trust to me executed by James Davidson and others, for purposes therein specified, we shall, on Monday, the 29th day of July next, expose to sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, between

**40 and 50 valuable Negroes,**  
consisting of Miss. Women and Children, many of which are young and likely—amongst them are one or two good blacksmiths, and several house servants, field hands, and many of the most hard and much experienced in Mining. Persons wishing to supply themselves with either house servants or field hands would do well to attend the sale of the above mentioned property. All the Negroes sold on the above day will be present and subject to the inspection of those wishing to purchase.

—ALSO—  
At the same time and place will be offered for sale by authority of said trust, a

**Valuable Corner Lot,**

on the west of the Court House in the town of Charlotte, having on it a one story dwelling house with convenient out houses, a store house and counting room with family rooms above, also a small house with a garden, suitable for a house or a small business. This property is more desirably situated on a corner for a business than any other in the town.

Terms Cash or note payable in Cash.  
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,  
JOS. H. WILSON, Esq.,  
W. MORRISON, Trustee.  
June 12, 1833. 4549

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE public are notified that the copartnership heretofore existing in the Mining Business, under the firm of James T. Morris & Co. was dissolved on the 25th of February last. The subscriber will not be bound for any debts contracted since that time.

RICH'D. TREDNICK.  
June 10, 1833. 3790

**NOTICE.**

FORWARD all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to Jan. W. Simmons for One Hundred Dollars, dated in February last, as I do not intend to pay said note unless compelled by Law, the property being retained for which said note was given.  
J. H. ALEXANDER,  
June 1, 1833. 4456

N. B. A credit on the note of Ten Dollars.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having Accounts standing with the firm of A. & W. Alexander for the years 1827 and 28, are requested to call at Alexander & Brothers, and clear the same either by Cash or Note—the cash would be preferred. It is necessary that our books should be closed by the first of July, and all who fail to comply with the above request by that time, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Wm. A. Todd for settlement.  
A. & W. ALEXANDER.  
May 25, 1833. 4537

**Salisbury Hotel.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hayes, Esq. (formerly owned by Wm. H. Shingleton) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendence, Col. Edward Yarbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "Old-Style" or in any other Southern State.

Guests who are fond of good Food, and good Beds, and who wish to be supplied with a superior Dinner, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no pretensions or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.  
April 24, 1833. 4454

**A CARD.**

COL. YARBROUGH is truly anxious to see his old friends and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

**DR. C. E. FIELDS'**

**COMPOUND**

**TOMATO PILLS,**

**ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.**

THIS MEDICINE, which has been thoroughly tested and approved by many of our most respectable PHYSICIANS, and which has been highly recommended by them, as well as by numerous other respectable individuals, is now offered to the public as one of the best Alternatives and Cathartics Medicine ever discovered.

It has proved itself an excellent remedy to all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys, and is believed to be the best Medicine for Colic and FEVERS and all BILIOUS DISORDERS at present known.

It has also been highly recommended as an Antidote to Cholera and all Epidemic Diseases, and therefore, the best Medicine that Travelers can use to counteract the effects of exposure in unhealthy climates.

As an ordinary Family Physic, it stands unrivalled; and it does not contain one particle of any mineral substance whatever; and its operation being entirely mild; it may be taken with perfect safety in all cases where medicine is required.

For a full account of this medicine, and for numerous testimonials from distinguished Physicians and others, see the pamphlet recently published in the hands of James H. Orr, agent.

It is the unequalled celebrity of this medicine, and the consequent increasing demand for it, has induced various individuals to present their "offering" to the public under the name of "Tomato Pills," others have only changed the name of their concoction and named that of my pills. In consequence of these proceedings, it has become necessary for me to CAUTION the public against these various imitations. As there are all sold at a much less price than the genuine, many Druggists have assumed the responsibility of selling them where mine have been ordered. This is a matter of great importance to those who wish the article which has been so highly recommended, and which is now presented by many of our best Physicians, to require for "Dr. C. E. Fields' Compound Tomato Pills," and to guard that my name is upon the wrapper of each box. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. For sale by

JAS. H. ORR, Agent.

**Sheriff Deeds for Sale.**

A Boston Tailor inventing a quantity of "pencil-stitching." We think that a very good word, much better than trousers, or even breeches. The ladies will probably come out with an exception under the name of Petticoats.—New York Gazette.

**Bacon! Bacon!!**

**15,000** LBS. of heavy BACON, well cured, also 3,000 lbs. of LARD, for sale by the subscriber at 181 cents.  
GEORGE CROSS.  
May 6, 1833.

**Bacon! Bacon!!**

**10,000** LBS. of fine Kentucky BACON for Sale low for Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.  
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.  
March 4, 1833. 4497

**680 acres of Land for Sale.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable Estate lying in the upper end of this County. The Lands are situated five miles South of Dury's Ford on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements on a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared and under cultivation. The above Lands were divided into three separate Tracts and can be divided into smaller lots. The above Lands can be had at a reduced price on an early application to the subscriber.

APRIL 23, 1833.

**30,000 genuine Worm Head-calls for Sale.**

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of these valuable tools (for fishing the salt water) in the fall. As there has been and still will be heavy frosts produced, upon the manufacturing, the subscriber warrants them now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Giddens E. Smith, of Baltimore, some years ago and are a part of the tree that produces the best quality of the worm in the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first cleared, and being now cultivated in preference to those lately introduced into the country. It will cost the subscriber to make the present year and every year will be taken to render the best good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the worm. As the worm is in great demand and the season short before for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind next fall. This season will be fed exclusively upon the Worm Head-calls. All communications by mail must be paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. FRITHCHARD.  
Feb. 20, 1833. 4507

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

**COACH**

**MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, Maryland and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN for the purpose of carrying on the

**Coach Manufacturing Business**

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a complete knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and timely attention to the matter, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the best approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from the thorough knowledge of this business, he feels justified in saying that the work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any factory in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which they will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with business and dispatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN,  
CARTER CRITTENDEN.  
Feb. 19, 1833. 4507

**A NEW**

**CARRIAGE SHOP.**

THE subscriber has the honor of announcing the opening of his new Carriage Shop, at the corner of the new building, near the Mills Hill, where he is prepared to receive all orders for work in his line. His standing will be borne principally by

YANKEE and FINEY WAGONS.

HUGHES and SULLIVAN.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's men, he has the above business for three years, he has been a full time that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best Oak Timber, which he has been used to use for his own use. Customers can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with business and dispatch, and at reasonable terms.

WILLIAM E. MITCHELL.  
Feb. 10, 1833. 4507

**WILLIAMS & BOYD**

have just received a

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**For Sale.**

THE subscriber, situated on the 10th, corner of Second Street, near the old Court House, offers for sale a quantity of the following goods, which he has just received from the late Captain William Cross, of the same name, who was killed at the battle of the Clouds, in 1812. The goods are as follows: 1000 lbs. of heavy BACON, well cured, also 3,000 lbs. of LARD, for sale by the subscriber at 181 cents.

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